

The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH.

I come on my steed, on my bonny war-horse,
With a whoop and a holla of dread,
With the print of his hoofs on the brow of the
course,
And the drops of his foam on his bed!
With a harness of black, and a falcon of red,
Sailed darker and dumber in the gore of the dead!
In the clouds, in the storm,
In the sea, when it roars
With the flights that deform
His shores!

And none but the ghosts of the dead can survey
The monarch of ghosts on his terrible way.
I come where the pestilence breathes from the pen,
The plague from the charnels of death;
From tables of wassail, where self-slaying men
Quaff oceans of poison like breath;
From the lazar, the dungeon, the cell, where the
day
Belongs not how thickly the life gasps away;

From the murderous brook,
Where the axe hath its score,
And the lifeless limbs rock
In gore—
While the multitudes gasp in a horrid surprise,
To see in what feature a fellow man dies.

I come in the rear of old Time, whom I make
The chief of my dark pioneers—
If Murder, or War, or Disease, do not break,
He comes with the spell of his years—
And the strongest strong-heart, and the busiest
frame,
Sink down at that spell, like the flax in the flame.
His sythe doth not slay,
Though it severs in twain,
The chords that they pray
In vain;
I catch up their breath, as the sun doth the dew,
And the earth does not know them, and nothing
that knew.

GOOD NIGHT.

'Good night—good night'—oh! no, that word
Can never be good,
When from the lips of Ella heard
In this green wood.
The moonlight on that silvery stream,
Which back reflects the trembling beam,
Is like some boding half-wild dream—
So sadly bright!
No—Ella—friends so true in heart,
Should never from each other part—
I cannot say—good night.

Oh! Henry—yes—that word is sweet,
Warns from the heart,
For friends love most when first they meet,
And when they part.
Those moonlight rays which sweetly break,
With mellow tints on yonder lake,
Bless the sweet vows that lovers make,
So heavenly bright!
'Good night' but tells we meet to-morrow,
And melts to bliss all farewell sorrow—
'Good night, my love—good night.'
New York, May, 1825. PASQUIN.

I said I would love thee in want or in wealth,
In cloud or in sunshine, in sickness or health!
And fear not, my love, when thy spirits are weak,
The truth I have pledged I never will break:
Oh! say not our hopes are all fading away,
They but sink like the sun—at the close of the
day,
To rise with new brilliance, and lighten our skies.
When Time shall have bound us, by perils
and fires,
And fairer, and brighter, will Summer appear
For the rain-clouds which darken'd the spring
of our year,
As the tints of the morning's more dear to the
sight,
When restless and fere-worn, we've watched thro'
the night;
Say not, however distant, another may claim
That sacred, that fondlest, that coveted name!
Which would willingly bind me forever to thee;
The thought 'tis sorrow, is anguish to me!
The deeper the darkness, the rougher the way,
The more would I love with thee there to stray;
Thy love is a beacon to light the lone road,
And when hope has forsaken, we'll trust in our
God.

SONNET.

On thee, fair Cupid! (false as thou art!)
I feel disposed to hold more dire abuse;
For, tell me, younker! to what end or use,
Dost thou betray me to the fiend despair?
I knew ye not, nor did I wish to know—
I sought for none but heavenly friendship's ties,
When thou didst laugh in Delia's sparkling eyes,
And thence into my breast thy darts didst throw.

I felt them sticking there, and twice or more,
Despite of thee, I twisted them about,
But ah! the more I tried to get them out,
I found by trial, worse it made the sore.
Thou say'st, perhaps the lofty fair will stoop,
I know not now, however, I will—hope.
May 15th, 1825. COLIN.

SODA WATER.

The season of Soda is come,
And her fountain is flowing again;
Avant! whiskey, brandy, and rum,
And hail to thee, Adam's Champagne.
How it scatters its volatile spray,
And sends up its sparks in our faces;
It drives pleasure and merriment away,
And brings mirth and wit in their places.
'Tis the cordial of love, no doubt,
(As good for the ladies as tea),
For Venus, our poets give out,
Was born from the froth of the sea.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I saw man stretched on the pier, cut down
in the prime of his days, like a flower before
the sythe of the mower, and like it laid on
the bosom of the cold earth, to moulder away
and return to dust. I looked around the place
of his former habitation—there stood the seat
he was wont to occupy—here were the books
he had often read—every thing remained as
when he was sole master, and directed according
to his own will and taste—but yet there reigned
throughout a melancholy silence; a gloom seemed
spread over the scenes within and without his
late cheerful home—the smile of welcome had
vanished from the countenances of his family—the
stiffness of death was broken only by the involuntary
burst of grief, and tears flowed copiously over the
ruins of blighted hope, and the desolation of fond
affections, like the rains of autumn on the
dreary and scathed harvest field. When I
left the house of mourning I looked at the
bright and beautiful source of life and light—
his splendour was not diminished—the fields
still retained their verdure—the flowers their
gay colouring and rich perfume—the stream
flowed on in its accustomed channel—the
birds still chanted their melodious songs—
nature, thought I, is unchanged; but to the
departed spirit, what are they; he hears
not the melody, beholds not the beauty,
nor inhales the fragrance of elementary
things—all with him is new, and unchanging—
the brightness of our skies is no more re-
membered in the dazzling glories of the eternal
world, than the rays of the most brilliant
star are perceivable in the beams of the morning
sun—wherefore then should the transient
things of time occupy so much of our attention
here, seeing that hereafter they are forgot-
ten? "Lord teach us to number our days, and
apply our hearts unto wisdom. Let us seek
thee early, and lay aside all pride and vain-
glorying—not trusting in our own strength."

MARTHA.

A SCENE IN AFRICA.
I stood on Cape Monrovia—night had
spread over it her shadows—silence reigned,
broken only by the sound of the distant dashing
waters. As the bright and beautiful con-
stellations moved through the heavens in their
illustrious and unchanging courses, evidences
of invisible glory—of an eternal and immu-
table God—what scenes of horror—of relentless
cruelty, said I, have ye witnessed, along the
whole border of this afflicted, this injured
land—Here, every day for centuries, has the
human body been bound in chains, the ties of
kind fellowship, of nature's strongest affec-
tions, ruthlessly sundered, and hope, which
smiles in death, made to perish by living
agonies. Here has manly courage been sub-
jected by torture—parental love punished as a
crime, and female tenderness been rewarded
by the keenest sufferings. If the pure spirits
which inhabit you, can look upon human af-
fairs, must they not suppose that knowledge
and civilization harden the heart, and that
sympathy lives only in the breast of barbarians.
Rejoice they must, that the fair planets roll so
far above the unholy and contagious influ-
ences of our world. What multitudes of hu-
man beings on this shore, have been immo-
lated on the altars of avarice—how many have
wished to die, when they bore a fatal farewell
to their lovely homes, I saw ye, last time,
their wives, children, and friends! My God!
who can describe the miseries of those crowd-
ed to death in the dungeons of a slave ship?
But shall everlasting night cover this land, and
the records of African history forever contain
nothing but mourning, lamentation, and woe?
Heaven forbid it. The Omnipotent will not
suffer it. A universe beautiful, harmonious
and grand, arose at his word from chaos; from
the ruins of human virtue and hope, his wis-
dom is displaying a new moral creation, and
his sufferings, and degradation of the
Africans, may be succeeded by their return,
felicity and honor.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

"On my lap he slept, and my raven hair
Shelter'd him from the sun-beams there.
Love! shall I rouse him and tell him so?
O no! O no!
I could my raven locks with care,
For he oft on their tresses slept;
And were scattered by breezes wild,
Breezes which stole the fairest too—
He was fanned by these breezes; my raven
hair
Shelter'd him from the sun-beams there.
Love! shall I wake him to tell him so?
O no! O no!"

He call'd me cruel,—but if he knew
This heart of mine, I heard him say,
My raven locks, and chesnut hue,
Were his life's charm, and his life's decay.
Siren! he cried,—and then he flew
To my lap, where he slept, and my raven
hair
Shelter'd him from the sun-beams there.
Love! shall I wake him and tell him so?
O no! O no!"

A female friend, who has much at heart the
reputation, as well as improvement of every
person attending our religious assemblies, has
for some time past, been desirous of submit-
ting to the young men of the different meet-
ings, a few calm observations, relative to a
custom, which she deems worthy to engage
your serious attention. She alludes to the
practice of arranging yourselves on the side
of the street, and making observations on the
different young women, who coming out of
meeting, are compelled to pass in review before
you. Besides the highly improper tendency
of such an act of levity, on an occasion when
the mind has been or ought to have been
but a few minutes before, engaged in the most
serious and sacred of all its duties, there are
even inferior considerations, which it is be-
lieved, need only be brought before the minds
of many who have been drawn into the error
to convince them of its extreme indecorum,
and therefore to induce an abandonment of the
custom. Few who are observed in this
practice, would be willing to have themselves
regarded, or represented, as unpolished,
indecorous, or disrespectful to the young women
in the circles in which they severally move.
May I not then with much emphasis inquire,
whether it is not a cause for admiration, that

the extreme indecency and rudeness of the
custom I have adverted to, should have so long
escaped your observation, and necessarily
your exertion to prevent its recurrence. To
entertain a just idea of the merits of this in-
decorous behaviour, permit me to offer a
partial case for your consideration, and then
be yourselves the judges how far the present
custom is justifiable. Let me suppose you
possess a beloved sister, or let me imagine that
there exists one upon whom you have bestowed
your affections, and whom you contemplate
as your future wife. Could your feelings con-
cur in having either of these two brought
into a place of public show, in order to be ex-
hibited as a candidate for the admiration of a
rude company of spectators? If you can assent
to the propriety of such a scene, then you can,
as at present, continue to acquiesce in expos-
ing those two endeared characters, to the
stare, the pointing finger, the fulsome
compliment, or the rude criticism of an assem-
blage of your male associates. Without pre-
suming too much upon your merits, or without
intending to offer you reasons for magnifying
your vanity, I am willing to indulge the hope
that the young women of the society possess,
in your estimation, at least an equal share in
those feelings of delicacy which are insepara-
ble from female minds, whose peculiar traits,
as represented by your sex, are innocent
modesty and sensibility. If this be admitted
fact, may I submit for your serious examina-
tion, whether your habit of making us this public
spectacle can be reconciled with that respect
which you profess to bear us, or that civility
which you also profess an inclination to pay
us? Is there an individual among you whose
attachment would not be lessened for the ob-
ject of his affections, could he have cause to
perceive that this custom of exhibiting her,
for the plaudits of an assemblage of young
men, afforded her pleasure? For you could not
trace this pleasure to any other source than
the gratification of her vanity; and therefore
sporting does not afford us pleasure, if
then you have reason to believe that this
there is a manliness or humanity in the willing-
ness you evince to give us pain? As an ardent
friend to the meritorious in your sex, and an
earnest well-wisher for our mutual improve-
ment in every concern which is interesting to
us both, I conjure you to bestow on me your
confidence, while I impress upon you the fact,
that every young woman among us who is
worthy of your esteem, must be disgusted at
so ungentlemanlike a deportment; for you
surely give us cause to infer that you are dis-
posed of those ordinary feelings of sensibility,
which induce on the part of the male sex, the
young and civil country, a disposition to treat
females with respect, and you also lead us to
the mortifying reflection, that we are regarded
by you as possessed of too little understanding
to enable us to judge of the merits of the treat-
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connected with this subject, which I regard
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of gaining ascendancy over the natives. The memorable interview of William Penn with the Indians on the banks of the Delaware, exhibited a different scene; the even scales of justice, and the mild persuasion of christian love, were the powerful engines with which he swayed the barbarian mind, and taught the savage to confide in the sincerity of the white man; and the first page in the annals of Philadelphia is one of the brightest in the history of mankind, recording an event not more to the credit of the wise and benevolent legislator, through whose agency it happened, than honorable to humanity itself. It was here, also, that religious toleration was made the basis of a government at its beginning, and religious freedom established at a time when the yoke of bigotry and superstition was bowing to the dust the necks of almost all the inhabitants of civilized Europe. In later times it was here, that the first Congress of the colonies assembled, and the articles of confederation and union were agreed upon; and it was here that American Independence was first declared. This city was moreover the residence of Franklin, Biltmore, Rush, and of other men, who contributed to achieve our nation's liberties, and who deserve a nation's gratitude.

CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

"The other day, (says Noah's Advocate,) we had a formal application made to us, from a beautiful young lady, with blue eyes, and an air of sweet meekness altogether irresistible, to give her two dollars, to present to the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews. It distressed us to the heart to refuse anything so fair an applicant, but we could not stand an appeal so very palpable. My dear madam, your condition is perfectly good—how can two dollars make it better? We live happily in this blessed land, God be praised, and our condition, not to be ungrateful, is as good as our neighbours." She gave us to understand that it was our eternal, not temporal condition, which she was so anxious to ameliorate; in short, the two dollars was to swell the fund created to convert the Jews to Christianity. And is money to be offered for such purposes? How! buy converts to Christianity? We admit no such sacrilegious traffic. Having managed to save the two dollars, a promise was extracted from me to attend the anniversary meeting on Friday, of the society for converting the Jews.

"The president, managers and members were all accommodated with chairs, tables, &c. The meeting was opened with prayer, and the report was read. This report was flattering; converts had been made (principally abroad) and a farm of 400 acres in Westchester (N.Y.) had been purchased, to set them to work. Several clergymen addressed the meeting piously and benevolently; but I wanted to see and hear the converts; I desired to know the natives who had renounced the faith of their fathers. At length two made their appearance, both from Poland. One of them said he had been converted at eight years of age; Dr. Johnson would have said he had been caught young. He told an unfortunate secret, which was, that the London Society, with immense funds, had accomplished nothing, and all their hopes rested on America. Without those immense funds, the encouragement here, at least, is not flattering.

"Are we treating this subject lightly? Well then, we shall be serious. "Let the Jews alone. It has pleased the Almighty to continue them a distinct people; and in the midst of captivity and oppression, persecution and cruelty, for four thousand years, his providential care has been extended in bountiful kindness to his chosen people—there is no credit in making such people apostates. Every human law derives its origin from the Jews—to them is the moral world indebted for the foundation of morality—the knowledge of a God, of virtue, justice, and the hope of everlasting life.

"But suppose the Jews should become converts, it is likely they would be Catholics, for that is the primitive Christian faith, and withal is an imposing religion. Should they turn Catholics they will be branded as followers of the 'Pope and the devil,' and should they adopt the Presbyterian or Episcopal doctrines, the Catholics will call them heretics—so that in this age of conversion, the Jews will be as unfortunate as they were in the early ages, when the Romans persecuted them as Christians, and the Christians oppressed them as Jews."

SCRAPS.

The inhabitants of the Society Islands make lime from coral, which they procure from the ocean.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of common salt into the suds, and the colours will remain as bright as before washing.

The bark of the chestnut (*Fagus castanea*) is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak, and gives, with sulphate of iron, a beautiful black ink. The color which this tan produces is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sinews.

For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land carriage, it is proposed, that the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal.

An Epitaph's Taste.—At the court held for Berkshire, Mass. last week, a man was sentenced to two years confinement at hard labour in the state prison, for biting off the nose of a person with whom he had been fighting.—Good. If he wishes for more such animal food, let him bite off his own nose!

Flying News.—We learn that sometime in January last, off the coast of Brazil, Captain Brock of the Columbus (arrived at N. Bedford) spoke a ship from Sagharbour, one of whose men had recently shot an *Albatross*; attached to the bird's neck was a piece of leather containing information, that the ship Thomas of this port had eight whales on the day previous. If there be any truth in this *Flying Report*, will not some ingenious lawyer contrive to bring an action for a deed so foul as that of shooting this news carrier?

It has been stated as singular, that the two most admirable writers that modern Europe produced, Shakespeare and Cervantes, both died on the same day, April 23d, 1616.

Mr. Clay, the present Secretary of State, it is said, is a native of Hanover County, Va. He studied law under the venerable George Wythe, in Richmond, until he was qualified to practice, when, by the advice of Mr. Wythe, he emigrated to Kentucky.

The following is the superscription of a letter which lately passed through the Post Office in Fayetteville, N. C.

To Thomas Anderson, Esquire, This will go by my desire, He's living at I understand, Montgomery Court-house, Maryland.

A Snake, of a beautiful crimson color, striped with pure white, of the size of the finger, is now to be seen in the possession of a gentleman of Warrenton, N. C.

Remarkable Fish Story.—We learn that while a Cape Ann fishing schooner was lying on the Middle Ground a few days since, with her anchor down, and her men employed in fishing, they suddenly perceived their vessel was moving at a rapid rate—after she had gone a considerable distance, they saw a large whale rise to the surface of the water and blow—when he was hauled, the vessel was again carried away with the water, and again

the whale rose and spouted, and they perceived the water colored with blood. The fish then sunk, and the schooner remained stationary. The crew now endeavored to raise the anchor, but found they could not! Soon after a brig came up with them, and on being informed of the circumstances, they assisted several men on board of the schooner, to assist in weighing the anchor, which they effected with considerable difficulty, and when they took it on board they found a part of the entrails of the whale upon it!

It is supposed the fish either strangled the anchor, or in diving to the bottom, struck upon it with such force as to cause it to enter his body. This, although a fish story, we have reason to believe is essentially true.—*Salem Register.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville, who is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In one of his recent speeches on the subject, he mentioned that an American of the United States, Colonel Swan, had been confined sixteen years in the jail Ste. Pelagie; and was, he believed, still there.

On the 21st, a general respite for Mr. Savery, who was to have been executed on the 22d, for forgery, was sent to Bristol by express.

The original narratives of the Voyages of Columbus, are to be published, with those of other Spanish navigators, under the direction of the government, to be copied exactly from the manuscripts, which have lain for three centuries mouldering in the archives.

Mr. Moorcroft, an English traveller, in Tartary, has procured some of the Ladakhs sheep with a view to send them to England. He says they are very small, with a fine and heavy fleece. They are sheltered at night under their master's roof, and will pick up crumbs, drink tea or broth, and nibble a cleanly picked bone. They are shorn twice a year, and the ewes have two lambs within that period.

The French General, commanding at Cadix, has issued orders that vessels from North and South America should not be admitted into Cadix from the 1st of January to the 1st December, for the purpose of preventing the importation of any disease from these countries.

It is said at Naples that Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Parma, has been some time privately married to the Count Nieburg, who is represented as a one-eyed man, of very ugly features, and a ferocious aspect.

Mr. Hume, in a speech on Indian affairs, delivered in the British house of Commons on the 24th March, mentioned that a census of the population of British India had been merely begun about twenty years ago, and that no man could estimate the population within many millions; but that if he stated it to be from 80 to 90 millions it would not be overrated. Many, he said, carried it even to one hundred millions.

The Catholic emancipation bill has been carried by a majority of 27 in the British house of Commons. The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers, by the opposition side of the house.

A show, once the property of the celebrated Tipponi Sab, has been purchased in London for 300 guineas, by a distinguished foreigner, to present to the Duchess d'Angoulême, at the approaching coronation of the king of France.

Literary Curiosity.—It is stated in a late Paris paper, that the entire works of Voltaire consisting of eighty volumes, had been comprised in one volume 8vo. which was published in Paris in numbers by M. Didot; who had recently received a prize for casting the type by which this unique volume was printed. It was also the intention of this ingenious Frenchman, to publish the works of Rousseau on the same plan.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Richmond, dated 10th April, 1825.

"Affairs in this country are not going on as well as might be. Great dissatisfaction and discontent prevail throughout the country, in consequence of some late laws, calculated to re-establish the ascendancy of the priests, and of the nobility. The law for the Emigres and the reduction of the interest will both pass, and both are very unpopular; but, as five-sixths of both Houses are interested, they cannot be rejected.

The coronation is postponed till June. Immense preparations are making, and it will probably be more splendid than that of George the Fourth. Apartments in Paris have already doubled, in anticipation of the visitors for the fete."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

On motion of Bloomfield Milvaine, Esq. John Miles, was on Monday admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law, in the District Court and Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Letters have been received at the department of State, from Mr. Rush, accepting his appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.—He expects to be able to leave England for the United States some time in June.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a young girl, about 15 years of age, of the name of Adeline White, whose parents reside in Plum near Fourth-street, fell from near the top of the steps leading from the basin at Fair Mount to the river, and was so much injured that her life is despaired of.

On Tuesday evening, about sunset, a boy about twelve years of age, fell into the river, at the "Crooked Billet wharf," a man named Marlin, with great presence of mind, jumped in, and rescued him.

The fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the American Academy of Fine Arts, commenced on Monday last, and has already attracted many visitors.

Justice Bryant, of the County of Philadelphia, paid on the 18th inst. 74 dollars and 60 cents to the Guardians of the Poor, being fines received by him for profane swearing, gaming, &c.

The Lehigh Company has, this season, already sent down 150,000 bushels of coal, and has about 70,000 bushels on the landing at Mauch Chunk. It now receives daily at that landing about 3000 bushels and sends daily to its yard in the Northern Liberties about 3250 bushels.

An unknown white man was found in the River at Penrose's Ferry, near this city, on the 17th inst. he was about 3 feet 10 inches high, had a red flannel shirt and canvas trousers, he was in a very bad state, his head and one of his arms were nearly separated from his body.

The ship Henry, Ingersoll, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was lost in the latter part of April, on the Dry Tortugas. Part of the cargo was saved and carried to Key West, where it was to have been sold on the 9th inst.

Every thing in Mexico is improving. Changes are frequent, but all for the better. The country is becoming prosperous, and the people contented and happy. Such are the fruits of freedom.

It is said that Mr. King will embark on a mission to England about the first of next month.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of two dollars, on the Washington and Warren banks, are in circulation. They are so well executed that many have been taken by the brokers.

The Senate of Connecticut have nominated Mr. Lannan as Senator of the U. States.

A company has been formed in Hartford, Conn. and incorporated, for the purpose of lighting that city with gas.

The Cashier of the Union Bank of South Carolina, cautions the public against receiving bills of the denomination of fifty dollars, purporting to be issues of that institution. The Bank never issued any bills of that denomination.

Capt. Charles Ridgely, of the U. S. Navy has arrived in Portsmouth, N. H. and taken command of the Navy Yard on that station.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that four ships, now fitting out at that port for long voyages to the S. Seas, are partly supplied with leather.

On the 23d of last month, Lake Superior was visited by a tremendous gale of wind—the most severe that was witnessed this season.

The water rose so rapidly that persons at the shore in boats, or on the beach, were obliged to seek the shore in boats, or remain surrounded by water till the storm abated.

The Rhode Island American states that one Simon Smith, who is above eighty years of age, is still in close confinement in the jail in Newport, under a Chancery process from the Circuit Court of the United States.

The school fund of the small State of Connecticut, amounts to \$1,756,233.

The Norfolk Herald says, that a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, dated off the Western Islands, informs, that all were well on board, and that the ship had proved herself as fine a vessel at sea as ever floated.

The United States frigate Constellation was off Cape Antonio on the 26th ult. 15 days out from Hampton Roads.

A great quantity of ship plank has come down the Erie canal in rafts, from Rochester and other places, on its way to New York.—Should the speculation prove favorable, there are hardy oaks enough to supply the whole Navy of the Union, that can be floated down the same channel.

We learn from the Fredericksburg, (Va.) Herald, that on the 17th inst. Mr. William Ellison, about nine miles from that place, was inhumanly murdered, and his store robbed of all its goods. The murderers have not been taken.

Ripe Strawberries were sold in the Washington market on the 12th inst. at about 75 cents a quart. Green Peas at 50 cents a peck. Gooseberries 12 cents a quart.

John Brown, aged 55, living in the almshouse, at Hilerica, Mass. committed suicide by forcing his wooden leg down his throat.—He had been for some time in a state of mental derangement, and imagined that the overseers intended to murder him.

The circumstances attending this catastrophe are these. He had been ordered, for several days, to be somewhat insane, and a stout negro man had been procured to watch him. When he first attempted to leap from the window the negro seized him, when Mr. Adams turned on him, and endeavored to strike him. The negro then ran to the door of the room to call for assistance, when the desperate leap was made. In his descent he struck the window of the second story, and broke the sash and several panes of glass.

A Mr. Pearce was waylaid, knocked down and robbed of a considerable sum of money, on Mayo's Bridge, near Richmond, Va. last week, by two or three ruffians. After robbing him, he being senseless from the blow on his head, the robbers threw him into the river. The account states Mr. Pearce's recollection did not come to him till he found himself clinging to a rock in the river, whither he had been swept by the current. He was rescued from the river with great difficulty. The robbers had not been discovered at the last accounts.

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Highly.—Mr. W. G. Lyford, at Norfolk, has received intelligence from Hayti to the 10th inst. which represents that great dissatisfaction prevailed among the emigrants, on account of their extreme anxiety to return to the United States. It is understood from the acts of President Boyer, that he is eager to get them out of the island as he had been to get them into it. It is said that he signed two hundred passports in one day for their return to the United States.

The government of Hayti, has notified that on the 15th of June next, the Republic will pay none of the expenses of the emigrants.

A black fellow, said to be from New-York, has, for some days, been engaged in distributing letters in Philadelphia, said to have been received from the emigrants in Hayti to their friends living here, on which he charged thirty-seven and a half cents. This was willingly paid by the poor blacks who had friends in that country; but fortunately he called on a colored man, who knew that thirty-seven and a half cents was not the regular charge for postage for any ship-letter. He arrested the letter merchant, and made him surrender the remaining stock in trade, and the fellow was glad to get off in this way.

The Hamilton Advertiser, (published in Ohio) of the 6th inst. says, that their fellow-citizen, Col. John C. Symmes, has accepted of the offer of the Emperor of Russia, made through Count Romanoff, inviting him to take a North Polar expedition, under the patronage of that enlightened monarch. The editor of the Hamilton Advertiser remarks, "should this expedition prove successful, what reflections may be justly cast upon our government."

On Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, principal of the Belle Air Academy, near Baltimore, was shot by one of the students. The following particulars of this affair we copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday. "It appears that about three months ago James Smith, a youth of about 15 years of age, was corrected by Mr. Morrison, under whose tuition James then was. Subsequently, James obtained a pistol in Baltimore, returned to Belle Air, and had a dispute with one of the other students, in consequence of which he was reprimanded by Mr. Morrison. James then took a favorable opportunity and shot Morrison, who is dangerously ill of the wound."

"State Bank at Trenton?"—This Bank stopped payment on the 16th inst. and its paper is now quoted in this city, by the brokers, at from 50 to 60 per cent below par. The Trenton Federalist of last Monday says, that the officers of the bank are engaged in making out a statement of the accounts. "The bills are taken by some of the store-keepers, of Trenton, for goods, at 25 per cent discount, but how long it will pass, even at this rate, is quite uncertain."

There arrived at Georgetown, D.C. last week, from Ohio, nine wagon loads of Tobacco, each wagon carrying three hogsheads. Some of the Tobacco was condemned by the Inspector on account of its being put up in too high a state; but even in that state, twenty-five dollars per cwt. was refused for it; it has been taken to the country for re-bundling and re-weighing, when it will bring 28 or 30 dollars, being the price given for that which passed inspection.

A house in Petersburg, Va. occupied by Mr. Thomas Moss, as a place for curing meat, and containing about 1000 hogs or 150,000 weight of Bacon, entrusted by different individuals to the care of Mr. Moss, was, with its contents, burnt on the 12th inst. Several contiguous buildings were also consumed.—The total loss is said to be at least 100,000 dollars—not a cent was insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Some Ohio newspapers complain that the fruit has been there very generally destroyed by frost. We have no complaints of the kind in this quarter. Thus far the season promises finely.

The unusual circumstance of 9 steam boats, all meeting at the same point on the North River, N. Y. was witnessed last Sunday week.

There are only three persons in Worcester (Mass.) jail for debt. Their ages are 84, 64 and 60. Debts, 16, 20, and 35 dollars.

The introduction of Rail Ways in South Carolina has been proposed by a writer in the Charleston Courier. It is said that they would be of peculiar service in the Sandy Roads of that State.

The wife of a Mr. Davis, who resides near Baltimore, has had by two husbands, 29 children in 30 years; the youngest is 7 months old.

A few days ago, a daughter of Mr. Asa Paine, of Barre, in Orleans county, (N. C.) about 16 years of age, accidentally fell into a well of something like twenty feet deep, and was taken out apparently without bodily hurt—but so great was the shock upon her mental faculties, that she has remained totally deaf and dumb ever since.

A most destructive fire occurred at Providence, R. I. on the 20th inst. which commenced in the three story house occupied by Mr. R. G. Allen, cabinet maker. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the following buildings were destroyed: R. C. Allen's cabinet shop and dwelling house; the Universalist Church; the three story building occupied by Capt. Saml. Young; the three story building occupied by James Rhodes; a large house in Union-street, occupied by Oliver Carpenter, and the adjoining dwelling house, occupied by R. S. Updike, and the dwelling house on the north side of Westminster-street, occupied by Mr. Fenner. Several other buildings were injured. One hundred bales of cotton were stored in the Universalist Church.

Steam Boat Accident.—The boiler of the steam-boat Hudson, burst on Tuesday morning, while lying to, off the Pulton-manch, New-York, for passengers. One man was so much scalded that his life is in jeopardy. No other injury was sustained, although there were 30 or 40 passengers on board, who, of course, were very much alarmed. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the crew, in not letting off the steam while the machinery was inactive.

A gentleman from Pittsylvania county, named John Adams, on a visit to Lynchburg, Va. a few days since, jumped from a window of the fourth story of the Franklin Hotel, and died in about an hour, having broken his neck. The circumstances attending this catastrophe are these. He had been ordered, for several days, to be somewhat insane, and a stout negro man had been procured to watch him. When he first attempted to leap from the window the negro seized him, when Mr. Adams turned on him, and endeavored to strike him. The negro then ran to the door of the room to call for assistance, when the desperate leap was made. In his descent he struck the window of the second story, and broke the sash and several panes of glass.

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